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NEW BOOKS

ALVORD, C. W. and CARTER, C. E. *The critical period 1763-1765*. Collections of the Illinois State Historical Library, vol. X. British series, vol. I. (Springfield, Ill.: State Hist. Soc. 1915. Pp. 57, 597.) To be reviewed.

BARITSCH, K. *Deutsche Industrien und der Krieg*. (Hamburg: Boysen & Maasch. 1915. Pp. 44. 1 M.)

BEARD, C. A. *Economic origins of Jeffersonian democracy*. (New York: Macmillan. 1915. Pp. ix, 474.) To be reviewed.

BUERKLIN, W. *Süd- und Mittel-Amerika unter dem wirtschaftlichen Einflusse des Weltkrieges*. (Göttingen: O. Hapke. 1915. 4.60 M.)

CLAPP, E. J. *Economic aspects of the war*. (New Haven: Yale Univ. Press. 1915. Pp. xiv, 340. \$1.50.)

CURR, A. L. *Commercial geography. An intermediate textbook*. (New York: Macmillan. 1915. Pp. 440. \$1.10.)

DAWES, C. G. *Essays and speeches. With extracts from the journal of Rufus Fearing Dawes and an address upon the Army of the Potomac by General R. R. Dawes*. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin. 1915. Pp. vi, 427. \$3.)

Contains addresses on trusts and trade combinations, text of the anti-trust law, insurance of bank deposits, Federal Reserve act, and railroad rates, delivered during the past ten years.

DODD, W. E., editor. *The Riverside history of the United States*. Four volumes. I. *Beginnings of the American people (1492-1783)*, by C. L. BECKER. II. *Union and democracy (1783-1828)*, by A. JOHNSON. III. *Expansion and conflict (1828-1865)*, by W. E. DODD. IV. *The new nation (1865-1914)*, by F. L. PAXSON. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin. 1915. Pp. xii, 275, xviii; x, 346, xvii; xii, 329, xxiv; 342, xiv. \$1.25 each.)

This is one of the most satisfactory of the moderate-sized histories of the United States. By omitting a mass of minor details, and assuming that the reader has already really mastered a high school text, the authors of this work for college use are left free to treat our colonial and national development in a broad, comprehensive, topical manner; and while the political and constitutional aspects are presented with abundant fullness, it has been possible, at the same time, to give more than ordinary attention to economic subjects. In the first volume these topics occupy, as is natural, comparatively small, though sufficient, space; in the subsequent volumes increasing attention is given to agriculture and manufactures, trade and transportation, banking, monetary legislation, tariffs, taxation, receipts and expenditures; so that the reader is far better informed on such questions by this work than by most general histories of the United States.

The maps and diagrams are of varying degrees of quality; those

dealing with political matters are as a rule accurate and effective, while those illustrating economic discussions are not infrequently misleading or worse. In volume IV, for example, the chart on page 120 is palpably at variance with the figures printed on the same page; the lines of the chart on page 227 do not harmonize with the data of the *Statistical Abstract* on which the chart is based; the sections of the diagram on page 153, representing various areas, are drawn to at least three different scales. Notwithstanding these blemishes, which can easily be removed in a revised edition, the work as a whole may be commended for its scholarly content and for its well-arranged and interesting presentation.

C. F. A. CURRIER.

HALE, P. H., editor. *Hale's history of agriculture by dates*. (St. Louis, Mo.: Hale Pub. Co. 1915. Pp. 95. 50c.)

HIRST, F. W. *The political economy of war*. (London: Dent. 1915. Pp. 342. 5s.)

LAURÉ, M. J. *The property concepts of the early Hebrews*. Studies in sociology, economics, politics and history in the series of research bulletins of the University of Iowa, vol. IV, no. 2. (Iowa City: Published by the University. 1915. Pp. 98.)

A careful analysis is here made of all the Old Testament references to property in the light of general researches in early property history and with the aid of recent biblical criticism. In recent biblical criticism, however, the subject of property has not been fully considered. The keen appreciation of property is a Hebrew trait and the completeness of the records of the early history of this race makes the present analysis a valuable contribution to the discussion of property origins. Property is not considered as a mere fact of possession in animal and primitive society, but among the secondary traditions as an animistic idea, a fact of the social development of the "consciousness of kind." This idea gradually establishes itself above the primitive right of the stronger. The property idea is traced from early possession and tolerance to the conception of the right of Jahweh, chiefly in the divine right to the first-born. This is explained as the notion of taboo. From the divine right the same taboo is gradually extended to the sacredness of slaves and other articles belonging to human individuals. Private property in land is a much later development than property in personal things. Real property is developed out of the nomadic claim as expressed, for example, in the "whole land before" Abraham into the incipient land property arising by purchase to Abraham's immediate descendants. At the time of the prophets the question of legal title has a larger part in the discussions of the writers. In the later period also the point of view as to the wealth of individuals has changed. What was at first a sign of the divine favor is now a sign of the wickedness of the individual. "Rich men are full of wickedness." This change of theory accompanies the change from a nomadic and patriarchal society to

one attached to the soil and increased to the extent of pressing on the means of subsistence.

The evidence of the Old Testament is clearly made to confirm the analysis of property as an extension of personality and as a claim on persons. Thus Abraham was very rich, "kabad," that is to say heavy. Naturally personal slaves, captives and women, were the first forms of property. Other forms of personal property appear next, while property in realty arises later and the notion of wealth as capital goods appears but vaguely.

J. H. UNDERWOOD.

LEONG, Y. K. and TAO, L. K. *Village and town life in China*. With a preface by L. T. HOBBHOUSE. (London: Allen & Unwin. 1915. Pp. xi, 155. 5s.)

This book might bear the subtitle "A Study in Democracy," since it exhibits a local political organization, controlling the daily activities of the people "as independent of the central government as any self-governing British Colony is independent of the Imperial Government." When the local will and the imperial edict collide it has gone hard with edicts. An obvious inference, not deduced by the present writers, is the extreme difficulty now facing any new government which not only centralizes authority as present conditions demand, but adds to the difficulty of this change by denying even a representative voice in political matters to a population long accustomed to self-rule.

The work is a valuable addition to the growing literature on Chinese institutions written by natives of China educated in occidental scientific method and writing for Europeans and Americans.

A. P. WINSTON.

LYDE, L. W. *An atlas of economic geography*. (London: Oxford Univ. Press. 1915. Pp. 64. \$1.75.)

MATTHEWS, A. H. H. *Fifty years of agricultural politics. The history of the Central Chamber of Agriculture, 1865-1915*. (London: King. 1915. Pp. 448. 7s. 6d.)

ORFIELD, M. N. *Federal land grants to the states, with special reference to Minnesota*. Studies in the social sciences, no. 2. (Minneapolis: Univ. Minn. 1915. Pp. 275. \$1.)

PALMER, T. W., JR. *Guide to the law and legal literature of Spain*. (Washington: Library of Congress. 1915. Pp. 174.)

Designed to furnish information as to the private and public law of the country and as to recent legislation, particularly that designed to meet social and economic problems, and also to furnish the jurist and historian with a guide to contributions to the history, theory, and philosophy of law.

POTTER, Z. L. *Industrial conditions in Topeka*. (Topeka: Topeka Improvement Survey. 1915. Pp. 56.)

ROBINSON, E. V. D. *Early economic conditions and the development*

of agriculture in Minnesota. The University of Minnesota studies in the social sciences, no. 3. (Minneapolis: Univ. Minn. 1915. Pp. v, 306. \$1.50.)

To be reviewed.

SCHMIDT, P. H. *Weltwirtschaft und Kriegswirtschaft*. (Zürich: Art. Inst. Orell Füssli. 1915. Pp. 23. 0.80 M.)

SCHUMACHER, H. *Deutsche Volksernährung und Volksernährungspolitik im Kriege*. (Berlin: Heymann. 1915. 2 M.)

SELIGMAN, E. R. A. *An economic interpretation of the war*. Reprinted from "Problems of readjustment after the war." (New York: Appleton. 1915. Pp. 72.)

SERING, M. *Die deutsche Volkswirtschaft während des Krieges von 1914-1915*. (Berlin: Reimer. 1915. Pp. 20. 1 M.)

SHAMBAUGH, B. F., editor. *Applied history*. Vol. II. (Iowa City: State Hist. Soc. 1914. Pp. xx, 689. \$3.)

Contains chapters on "Social legislation in Iowa," by J. E. Briggs; on "Child labor legislation in Iowa," by F. E. Haynes; and on "Poor relief legislation in Iowa," by J. L. Gillin.

SLATER, G. and SHOTWELL, J. T. *The making of modern England*. New revised edition. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin. 1915. Pp. xli, 308. \$2.)

A prefatory note states that the text of the English edition has not been altered but that some apparatus has been added in the appendices and also bibliographies and a chronological table.

SOMBART, W. *Krieg und Kapitalismus*. (Leipzig: Duncker & Humblot. 1915. 6 M.)

TERRY, S. B. *The financing of the Hundred Years' War, 1337-1360*. Studies in economics and political science, no. 35. (London: Constable. 1914. Pp. xx, 197. 6s.)

The outbreak of the Hundred Years' War, says Mr. Terry, presented the English government with a double problem: how to increase the revenue and how to realize on taxes quickly. The revenue was increased by making the taxes on personal property, hitherto only occasional levies, virtually annual contributions; and by raising the rate of the customs, particularly the tax on wool. In solving the second part of the problem, Edward III employed the traditional method of the crown. He borrowed from merchant capitalists and repaid them by assignments on the revenue directed to the treasury or the tax collectors. It is with the second part of the problem that Mr. Terry is mainly concerned. Though he sketches the history of taxation, he makes his chief contribution to our knowledge in connection with the comparatively little known subject of the relations between the crown and the capitalists at this time.

The thesis, which is based on a wealth of details, is that at first the king negotiated with capitalists of various lands, English, Flemish, Italian, and the Hanse. For a time the Lombards were his main reliance, but in 1344 they were ousted through the hostility of the English. Native merchants then acted as the royal financiers until the time of the Black Death which ruined them by its depression of business. From 1353 to 1360 the king dealt little with money-lenders and his revenue as collected by the royal officials sufficed for his needs. The customs were managed in a more efficient manner by the establishment of about a dozen staple towns in England. The author thinks that the administration of the finances improved during the period. Other points of interest which are illustrated are the preëminence of wool among English products, the growth of trade, the strength of the English financiers, and the slipshod character of royal finance at its best.

Mr. Terry has done considerable work in the Manuscript Rolls of the Exchequer and is the first to make use of the great mass of material contained in the printed calendars of the Patent and Close Rolls. The history of any royal loan is an intricate affair. It is usually difficult and sometimes impossible to find out how much of a loan was actually received by the crown and to what extent the money was repaid. Each case is traced with great care and the result is that the author has assembled a valuable body of facts on the finances of the early part of the reign.

SYDNEY K. MITCHELL.

THOMPSON, C. M. *Reconstruction in Georgia, economic, social, political 1865-1872*. Columbia University studies in history, economics and public law, vol. LXIV, no. 1. (New York: Longmans. 1915. Pp. 418. \$3.)

Contains chapters on labor and land, commercial revival, industry, commerce and banking, and agriculture, 1867-1872.

Index of economic material in documents of the states of the United States. New Jersey, 1789-1904. Prepared for the Department of Economics and Sociology of the Carnegie Institution of Washington, by ADELAIDE R. HASSE. Publication no. 85. (Washington: Carnegie Inst. 1915. Pp. 705.)

Monographs on agricultural coöperation in various countries. (Rome: Intern. Inst. Agr. 1915. Pp. vii, 213. 350 fr.)

The municipal index. An index to current municipal literature and a list of important books on municipal subjects. January-December, 1914. (New York: Munic. Journ., 50 Union Sq. 1915. Pp. 70. 50c.)

Classifies and briefly describes periodical articles on roads, sanitation, water supply, lighting and power, fire and police, government and finance, street cleaning, traffic and transportation, structures and materials.